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unconscious, but should try to find materialistic explanations of physical inabilities. As to how far down in the higher nerve centres consciousness attends nervous action, whether we judge by elaborateness of action or by memory as necessary, it is impossible to tell by loss of consciousness just how far down the lesion has extended. But as evolution proceeds consciousness is raised higher, and in dissolution activities on lower levels may have attendant states of consciousness. A typical fit of epilepsy is analyzed to illustrate the author's view so far, a scheme of future work is presented, in which constant reference must be had to the evolution of higher from lower, *e. g.*, as follows: 1. Centres for simplest movements of limbs become evolved in the highest centres into the physical bases of volition. 2. Centres for simple reflex action of hands and eyes evolve into the physical bases of visual and tactile ideas. 3. Centres for tongue, palate and lips, as concerned in eating and swallowing, became bases of words as symbols of abstract reasoning. 4. Lower circulatory centres became the bases of emotions. Thus the highest evolved from the lower becomes independent of it, and is the emotional basis of mind. Three degrees of post-epileptic insanity correspond to three depths of exhaustion. Even after a very slight fit there is defect of consciousness as to present surroundings with increase of consciousness as to some earlier surroundings, thus occasioning what often seems like two different mental states. Progressive muscular atrophy, paralysis agitans, and general paralyses of the insane, are alike in being due to decay of cells in order of size from small to large, but unlike in occurring on the lowest, middle and highest levels respectively of motor evolution.

*Some of the Relationships between Epilepsy and Insanity.* By Dr. C. H. SAVAGE. *Brain*, January, 1887, pp. 446-56.

Under the treatment of Hughlings-Jackson, who, in his epoch-making work on epilepsy, took the first important step towards applying the philosophy of evolution as represented by Herbert Spencer to the psychology of mental diseases (cf. the remarkable way in which, before and after Griesinger, Herbartian conceptions dominated the field of morbid psychology in Germany), this disease has come to be of the utmost interest to psycho-physicists. Dr. Savage, whose little book on "Insanity and Allied Neuroses," gives evidence of unusual discrimination, breadth and independence, here suggests two classes of epileptics: first the neurotic, with inherited nervous instability, and second, the organic or accidental, due to definite lesions in the brain itself. He thinks "masked epilepsy" rarely occurs without being preceded by fits; of which violent, acute and repeated dreams, occurrences that cannot be accounted for, or gaps in life that cannot be quite filled by the patient, are ample evidence. He suggests that those who are epileptic by heredity may be able to bear more nervous disturbance than those of apparently good stock, and thinks that the study of chronic epileptics may be as useful to the philosopher as the weathering of the rocks to the geologist. Singular cases where epilepsy serves to restore mental balance, the outbreak of severe fits coincides with the cure of even chronic insanity, are given. It is suggested that there may also be some relation between hallucination of smell, so very common in epilepsy, and the prevalence of the same delusion in those who are insane with

sexual disorders. As to the rate and direction of destruction of the mind in epilepsy (which after all is only provisionally a "disease," rather than a group of symptoms which happen to occur together, often under very various conditions), Dr. Savage thinks that either memory may be chiefly affected, when dementia may supervene in extreme cases, or that loss of control, more liable in furious cases, may be caused, when mania may result. Severe fits at long intervals are less degenerative than slight ones following each other at frequent intervals, for the latter preclude the possibility of the accumulation of energy, drawing it off as fast as it is stored. The other relations, lightly touched on, between muscular and psychic automatism in the status epilepticus are of great interest to the psychologist.

*Der Verlauf der Psychosen.* Von R. ARNDT, Professor der Psychiatrie an der Universität Greifswald, und Dr. A. DOHM. Wien, 1887, pp. 48.

In Arndt's *Lehrbuch für Psychologie*, 1883, an attempt, too little noted, had been made to reduce psychoses to the more scientific laws of nervous excitation and muscle contraction as demonstrated in experimental physiology. This, it was said, brought forms of psychoses, commonly regarded as remote, near together, and gave a new and transparent basis of classification. Psychoses are no longer diseases, but symptoms, like pain, cramp, etc. Instead of regarding melancholy, *e. g.*, as a state of depression and mania as a state of exaltation, each is conceived as an hyperesthesia or hyperthymia, occasioned in the former case by a depressed and in the latter case by an exalted ego. Melancholy is thus widely distinguished from stupor, with which it is often too closely associated in classification, and furor may be melancholic or maniacal. In place of the ever growing complexity of psychiatric classification, Arndt would group all forms of psychoses about the fundamental laws, that feeble stimuli arouse nervous activity, medium stimuli increase it, strong inhibit, and very strong destroy it. Fourteen colored tables, representing as many typical cases from the insane asylum at Greifswald, are presented graphically to illustrate the above principles according to a method first presented by Dohm, the other author, in an inaugural dissertation in 1885. In these ingenious tables an ideal or indifference line represents repose or normal poise. From this horizontal middle line, a curve representing departures from this state is either upward toward mania or downward toward melancholia. To a certain extent up or down these fluctuations of "ergasia" are still within the latitude or tropics of health. Departure beyond these limits either way has seven degrees up or down, expressed by moods or acts of increasing abnormality, and culminating both ways in unconscious acts explosive (as distinct from impulsive) in their character. The aesthesias or "modifications of feeling or self-consciousness," are divided into ten forms, and are represented by hatched and cross-hatched lines constituting the background of the curve. Finally, paraesthesiae are on violet; hypochondrial cases on brown; hysterical on green; alcoholic on blue, and epileptic on red background. Color in the last four cases shows thus the constitutional anomaly on the basis of which the psychosis is unfolded. The significance of the hatching is thus explained. Every form of self-expression is reflex. If sensations are retarded and inhibited, as they are especially liable to be in hyperesthesia